WASHINGTON

The Mexican Imbroglio in the

Passage of the Nebraska and Colorado Admission Bills 'n the House.

Wasmington, Jan. 38, 1867.

The How so Committee on the Judiciary have examined sev eral volunteer with comes on the impeachment ., but none have yet been subpensae d.

plamatic Disser at the White House, as President gave a State dinner this evening to the oreign Ministers and diplomatic officers in charin the State dining ---

surge d'Affaires of Italy; M. Maurice de ginn Minister; Count Wydenbruck, Austra nister; Senor Luis Molina, Nicaraguan Minister; J. N. de Azambuja, Brazilian Minister; Senor Don Matiss Romero, Mexican Minister, and sister; Senor F. S. Asta Burnagu, Chilean Minister, and lady; General F. Sarmiento, Minister from the Argentine Republic, and Secretary Seward. The dinner passed on very pleasanty, and although the dignified character of the guests and the presence of a number of ladies prevented any tendency towird conviviality, the occation was one of great cordinally and pleasure.

Colorado and Nebraska.

The House amendment to the bills admitting Colorado and Nebraska, it is thought, will be concurred in by the Secretaria to mercer. It requires the impartial suf-

the Senate to-morrow. It requires the impartial suf-rage condition of the Senate to be ratified by the prefranchising the negroes in the Territories will be a law, and the question for the Legislatures will thus be simply one of State admission, it is thought they will promptly satisfy the condition in both States.

The Late Election in Maryland."
purity of Maryland politics is at present rather
sted by certain parties, who profess to have disdevidence of bad management on the part of the
and authorities in the late elections held in that
Mr. Ward, of New York, to-day offered a resoluthe free exercise of the elective franchise by the President of the United States, or by the military, in any manner whatsoever. Mr. LeBionde, of Ohio, objected, lution went over.

and the resolution went over.

Negre Apprentices Returned to Their Masters.

Two colored boys who escaped from their former master, G. Watkins, of Montgomery county, Md., were breight before Judge Wylle, of the Supreme Court of this district, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, and after a hearing the Court ordered the children the returned to their old master. The ground of such restitution was based upon evidence that the children had, under a Maryland statute, been apprenticed to Watkins after their emancipation. The counsel for the relatives of the children pleaded ill treatment by the master, and that the apprenticing of the children was ral protectors. The evidence went to show that these children were in almost destitute and dealors-ble condition when they reached their father in Scorgetows, being covered with vermin and their clothes ragged and dirty. The mother who had been the slave of Watkins, had died since nger. These facts were testified to upon the hearing taken; but before service could be had the master de-

The Financial Question. minent Western member will soon make a start-sech on the subject of our present financial syssame, and maintain:—Pirst, that the powers of money are legal, and entirely independent of its material, its powers being derived from the law making it a legal tender; second, that our present monetary system is founded on the ariatoratic idea of government, and is touthversive of republican institutions, and if continued universal suffrage will become a sham; third, he will blee contend that his bill, which substitutes United a line notes for the national bank notes, will present a Lapted to the genius of free institutions.

The Mexican Muddle.

The Mexican Muddle.

I be government has been furnished with a rumor from Par, b to the effect that the Emperor Napoleon has sent a deep atch to General Castleneau in Mexico telling him that he m not not attempt to compal Maximilian to leave his tapper tal position, and that he must not delay the departure of the troops. He also tells him to only bring away such F. truck troops as desire to Jeave. All those who wish to bemain in the country and to enlut under the banner of the empires are to be permitted to do so. It is supposed that temping inducements will be held out to the French soldiers, and that large numbers will deadle to remain.

do rame n.

Cable at Secting.

The Cable & met at seen as usual, and consigued in section until offer three o'clock, all the members being

in attendance.

Semater Cowlan's Appointment as Minister to Assertis.

It is rumored this evening in reference to Seaster Cowan's appointment as Minister to Austria that an important, position in the Cabinet, which it is confidently may rise has been tendered him, will influence in a great measure his decision in accepting or rejecting the appointment to a foreign mission. The portfolio of the Secretary of War is among the considerations which is remain.

American totalestestes Society.

to a Section of an initial at their remove on day. . Daleangelia thines, was a problem racet

Tracey, of liceton.

Transportation of Freedmen.

tiovernment is not granding free transportation to all the
freedmen who choose to Jeans one portion of the South
for another. It has done so in many instances, and is atili doing so in certain cases, but the rule is not gen-work, as has just been discovered in the case of a Louisi-age planter who went to Georgia for hands on the supmoeltion that government would transport them free, and was refused the request.

an the report on the test outh cases, telegraphed last

ing. M. was a mere outline of the opinions of the United
Nate. Supreme Court, as was distinctly stated, it is suggerted by emisent atterneys that the points in the dissenting rendered:

1. The spatitution gave Courtes a right to create
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The act of the courtes are divining the oath of logically
2. The act of the courtes of the

a civil and not a crim mal proceeding and by all the authorities is not the refere an expect field law.

7. If it inflies no punishment there is nothing for the executive product on the its a qualification for a place or the extension which Congress had a right to require, the President cannot dispense with it by pardon or of the control of the cont 8. The constitution of the United States makes no provision for the provection of relations liberties; that is left to the States and their constitutions.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS. Mt WHIEV, (rep.) of W. Va., presented a presented a petition against the curtailment of the na-tional currency, which was referred to the Finance Com-

Mr. Buckalew, (dem.) of Pa., presented a petition for a specific tax of \$5 per thousand on domestic cigars. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented the petition of artists of Boston for a specific tax of one hundred deliars on each imported oil painting, and ten per cent on all pictures valued at one thousand dollars and over. Mr. Sunner, in presenting the above, said he though the duty asked for was too large, though he was in favor of the object in view of the petition. It was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Handis, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition for the passage of the fariff bill of the last session. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. How, (rep.) of Wis., prosented a petition for an increased tariff on wool. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

Committee.

Mr. Surinan, (rep.) of Ohlo, presented the petition of citizens of Bellefontaine, Ohlo, asking Congress to prohibit any person addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors from holding effice under the government of the United States. It was referred to the Committee on Ratrench-

motion that the bill be presented and recommitted, which was agreed to.

WASHINGTON CITY MATTERS.

Mr. WHILEY introduced a bill to authorize the trustees of the Foundry Methodist Episcopal church, of Washington, to sell and convey square No. 235 in said city, held in trust by them, and lately used in part as a burnal ground, and releasing the said trustees from obligation by virtue of any deeds or certificates conveying lots to lotholders in said burial ground, provided the trustees or their successors shall, out of the proceeds of said sale, cause to be removed from the square named the bodies now interred, and give them decont sepuliture in some public cemetery outside the city, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, DERMATION OF AUTHORITY BY THE EXCRETARY OF THE TRACETY.

Mr. Fresender, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to delegate to one of his assistant secretaries authority to sign, in his stead, all warrants for the payment of money into the public Treasury and all warrants for the disbursement of the same certified by the proper accounting officers to be due upon accounts duly audited and settled.

TREERCHAINON OF CREDENTIALS OF UNITED STATES SEXATOR FROM SOUTH CARGLINA.

The Vice Presupers I ald before the Senate the credentials of James B. Campbell, United States Senator from South Carelina, together with the certificate of the Governor certifying that the election was held in accordance with the law of Congress regulating the election of Senators. It was ordered to be on the table.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., called up the fellowing

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., called up the fellowing

the fact that Mr. Seward and sever the state of the subject was cut off, Mr. Sewarm rose to reply to Mr. Howard, but the morning hour expired and debate on the subject was cut off, and could only proceed by unusingous consent.

Mr. McDomatt, (dem.) of Cat., and he arould object to Mr. Surmer's proceeding, unless the subject was opened for general debate.

Mr. Jarsson, (dem.) of Md. who was entitled to the floor in the regular arder, which was the bill te regular the tenure of onlide, shipoted to postponing the regular arder.

The bill to regulate the tanuer of office was taken up at one o'clock.

Mr. Jourson took the foor in opposition to the bill and delivered a longthy speech, composed in a great part of extracts from the opposition of the Justice Marshall, Mr. Madison and other suries and statemen on the pending subject.

Mr. BECKELEW read a lengthy waltten speech against the bill. The question was whether the concent of the Senate was necessary to the removal of an officer appointed by the President, by and with the advice and common of the Senate. It had been held to be a constitutional principle that the President had this right, the power of removal was not rested in the Senate except when sitting as a court of impensible with the device in the first Coheress, and the debate had been processed. Mr. Ruckalew characterized the measure as condemn, of by the areas indisputable argument, a measure of degree of the government of the skirts of Senators, and to impair the whole past history of the government and the decision even of Congress itself, its braderney was to the fermions of the government of the skirts of Senators, and to impair the dignity of the Senate. He desired the senate to be what it was intended to by, the areat pulse of the States—a great body where the voice of the States—a great body where the voice of the States could be expressed and heard. He did not want it to have a prisability which he could not a fertice without the loss of its own dignity. The pending question was upon the agundancel of Mr. Bowe to stripe but to the third section.

Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Wis, at the request of Mr. Edmunds, withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Handricks, (dein.) of Ind., renewed an amendment offered by him yesteriay to strike out the latter
part of the third section. Disagreed to.

Mr. Surem offered an amendment, as an additional
section, that all officers or awents appointed by the President, by the head of any department, whose salary or
conspansation, derived from fees or otherwise, exceeds
\$1,000 annually shall be appointed by the President, by
and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the
term of all such officers appointed since the lat of July,
1866, shall expire on the last day of F-bruary, 1867.

Mr. Edmund, (e.g.) of Vt., hoped that this amendment would not be adepted. It would destroy the sympathy of the bill and might endanger it by encumbering
it.

pathy of the bill and might endanger it by encumbering it.

Mr. Sumera believed that the amendment was german and hoped it would be adopted. The President had preciaimed has intentinent be knock men out of office. It was the duty of Congress to protect the men thus threatened. Mr. Queux, (rep.) of N. H., spoke against Mr. Sumner's amendment. It included thousands of officers whom it was not desirable to send to the Senate to counter up the sessions of this body.

Mr. Presenten had doubts of the propriety of this amendment. His experience was that a long continued practice of the government ought not be set aside on the spar of the moment. He concurred with Mr. Cragin in the views he had expressed as to the propriety of cumbering the business of the Sonate with such continualions as would come under this amendment, In the city of New York alone there were hundreds of such officers. There were custom house officers and assistant revience assessors. On the general subject of the bill Mr. Pessenden expressed himself in favor of doing just as much as was necessary and no more. He believed the bill as it stood would accomplish that.

Mr. Schaner replied to Mr. Fessenden's objections to his amendment.

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his amendment.

Mr. Sausserr, (dem.) of Del., offered a resolution which, he said, was pertinent to the subject under consideration, calling upon the heads of departments for a list of removals from office from Murch 4, 1861, to March 4, 1865, with the causes of their removal, &c. It was objected to and goes over.

Pending the consideration of the bill and amendments the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1867. IMPROVEMENT OF THE ST. CLAIR PLATS. improvement of the St. Clair Flats, in the State of Michigan, by means of a new channel or canal, and to

Secretary of War was directed to communicate the re-port of Brigadier General T. J. Crane, of the survey and

Secretary of War was directed to communicate the report of Brigadier General T. J. Crane, of the survey and estimates for the improvement of the St. Clair Flats, made during the fall of 1866, and all other reports, surveys and estimates for the improvement of the navigation of the great lakes and their connecting rivers.

On motion of Mr. Coun. (rep.) of Wis, the Committee on Claims was instructed to ascertain and report facts connected with the capture of Jeff Davis and the connection of the Fourth Michigan and the First Wisconsin availty regiments therewith, with power to send for persons and papers.

On motion of Mr. Dienisc, (rep.) of Conn., the Committee on Ways and Means was requested to inquire into the expediency of repealing the advalorent ax on domestic cigars and reducing the specific tax to the unform rate of five dollars per one thousand.

PROVAGE IN NEW MENICO AND COLORADO.

On motion of Mr. Ress, (defm.) of II., the Committee on Indian Affairs was instructed to inquire diligently and promptly into the peopsige slave trade existing in New Mexico and Colorado, and to report an act to secure to every person within the nation liberty and equality before the law, without distinction of race or color.

MILITARY AND FORT OFFICE ROADS IN DAKOTA AND MON-

MILITARY AND POST OFFICE ROADS IN DAROTA AND MON-TARA TERRITORIES.

Mr. DONNELLY, (rep.) of Minn., on leave, introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a wagon road for military and postal purposes from Fort Abererombic, in Dakota, to Fort Benton, in Montana Territory, giving four sections of public land per mile, and providing for the construction of a wagon road, with proper bridges, suitable for emigrant travel, which was referred to the Committee on Territories. GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN SHIDGEFORT—EXPORT OF AMERICAN MATURACTURES.

Objection was made, and the resolution was not received.

THE MURDER OF CHIEF STATES SOLDIERS BY THE REBUS.

On notion of Mr. Washburn, (rep.) of Ind., the select committee on the murder of United States soldiers in South Carolina was instructed to inquire into the facts connected with the murder of Captain Montconery, an officer of the United States, by Confederate soldiers under command of George W. Chilton, now seeking admission as a member of the House. "Captain Montgomery having been kidnapped in Matasaores, was carried over the Rio Grande, was hanged, his-headand right arm cut off and sent to his former home in Texas as a tropby.

was not received.
Stors for hirthe fact random.
On motion of Hr. Nawel, (rep.) of N. J., the Committee on Commerce was directed to inquire into the expediency of placing buoys at an inlet recently found on Tuck.
or's Beach, Little Egg Harbor.
Onlores surrell scribbed association.
Mr. Koones, on leave, introduced a bill to incorporate the Colored Stutual Building Association in the city of Washington. Heferred to the Committee for Busifict of Columbia.

Washington, Reserve to the Columbia.

THE KLEONYR PRANCHER AND FOREIGN CITIZENS.

ATHE KLEONYR from the Committee for District of Columbia, made an adverse report on the memorial of citize of foreign birth-graying for the same rights as the gross. Laid on the table.

The bill for the admission of Aberranka as a State the Union was taken up as the unfinished business.

motion to seconsider, which was negatived, 61 to 77. The vote seconding the previous question was then reconsidered, and the Bouse refused to second the previous question.

Mr. Bouwara moved to amend the bill by adding to the third section, known as the Edmand's amendment, as follows:—"And upon-the further fundamental consideration that the Legislature of said State, by a coloun oath, aball declare the assent of said State, by a coloun oath, aball declare the assent of said State, by a coloun oath, aball declare the assent of said State, by a coloun oath, aball forthwith announce the fact, whereupon and fundamental condition, shall forthwith announce the fact, whereupon and fondamental condition shall be beld as a part of the organic law of the State; and thereupon and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress the admission of said State anto the Union shall be convered as completed. The said State Legislature shall be convened by the Terriforing government within thirty days after the passage of this act to act upon the condition submitted hereu."

Mr. Bourswall spoke in support of his amendment. The debate was continued by Meserr. Hale, Leillond, Maynard, Belano, Farnaworth, Hise, Highly, Keley, Allison, Hul, Savens, Raymond, Wilson, Singham, Ashley and Davis. The discussion was limited closely to the question whether Nobraska should be admitted as State while her colored population were by her constitution of the bill.

Mr. Stavans, (rep.) of Pa., said several gontlemen have asked, exultinally, whether anybody can dany that this is a republic and that the Nates are republicane. Sir, anything is a republic under Nero. Rome was a republic under her vileat rulers. There have been a republic under her vileat rulers. There have been a republic under Nero. Rome was a republic under Nero. Rome was a republic under Nero. Rome was a republic under

ernment should be desired to a man because of his color or race, and he had never neglected an opportunity to vote in that view. He held it to be true, as a general principle, in every republican government, that all who are required to obey the laws should have a voice, direct or indirect, in making them. He should therefore vote for the amendment; but he did not mean to say that he should vote for the bill if thus amended or if not thus ancended. That question he should reserve for further consideration. (Laughter.) There was a further great question which he could not help considering, and that was whether it was just, wise or politic to override in the Senate the influence of the great States, such as New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, by the admission of new States that have not each of them the population fixed as the ratio for one member of Congress. He thought that policy bad, unwise, unjust and likely to work more important changes in the system of the government. He did not think it a very republican mode of procedure for Congress to dictate to States what their constitutions shall be.

Mr. Wilzeos, (rep.) of Iowa, stated he should vote for the amendment, and, if adopted by the house, for the bill; but without the amendment he would not vote for the passage of the bill. He had firmly resolved never to vote for the admission of any State into the Union which embodied in its censtitution an objectionable provision, such as that found in the constitution of Nebraska. The time had gene by to recognize distinctions of color, race or birth, and he hoped it would never receive recognition at the hands of Congress.

Mr. Brunam, (rep.) of Ohio, said he would stand by the bill as it came from the Senate, and against the amendment of Mr. Boutwell, He was not alarmed by gentlemen professing to be the sole champions of liberty, and who yet summoned the House of Representatives to trample under foot the charter of liberty. That was what was proposed by the amendment—that a legislature of a Sitate should change its or

The House-took up the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State, to which the Boulwell amondment, on motion of Mr. Ashley, was attached, by a vote of year S0, nave 60; and the bill was then passed. Year 90, nave 60.

nays 60.

Mr. O'NEILL, (rep.) of Pa., presented the petition of journeymen cigar makers and manufacturers of cigars, numerously signed, asking that the present tax law may be so modified as to prevent inequality and injustice; that the inspections on cigars in the different districts may be made by a uniform system; that the tax be made specific, at the dollars per thousand on all douneric cigars; that the tariff en insported cigars may remain unchanged; that stamps may be sold to manufacturers at five dollars per thousand; and that the penalty for violating the Internal Revenue law may be increased.

PROCLABATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Our Relations With Japan.

Our Relations With Japans.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROPLAMATION.

Whereas, in virtue of the power conferred by the act of Congress, approved June 22, 1800, sections fifteen and twenty-four of which act were designated by proper provisions to secure the strict neutrality of citizens of the United States, residing in or visiting the empires of China and Japan, a notification was issued on the 4th of August last by the legation of the United States in Japan, through the Consulate of the open ports of that empire, requesting American shipmasters not to approach the coasts of Lucos and Nagato pending the then contemplated hostilities between the Tycoon of Japan and the Dalmics of the said provinces; and whereas, authentic information having been received by the said legation that such hostilities had actually commenced, a requisition pursuant to the act referred to was asset authentic information having been received by the said legation that such bostilities had actually commenced, a regulation pursuant to the act referred to was assued by the Minister Resident of the United States in Japan, forbidding American merchant versels from stopplag or anchoring at any port or roadstead in that country, except the three opened ports, viz:—Kanagawa (Yokohama), Nagasaki and Rakodadi, unless in distress or forced by stress of wasther, as provided by treaty, and giving notice that masters of vessels committing a broach of the regulation would thereby render themselves liable to prosecution and nunishment, and also to forfeiture of the protection of the United States if the visit to such non-opened port or roadstead should either involve a breach of treaty or be construed as an act in aid of insurrection er rebellion.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Antiew Jonkson, President of the United States of America, with a view to prevent acts which might injuriously affect the relations existing between the government of the United States and that of Japan, do hereby call public attention to the aforeasid notification and regulation, which are hereby manctioned and confirmed.

In teatimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundress and sixty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the almety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President—

W. H. Sawann, Secretary of State.

A New AMURICAN Novel, - We notice that Bilton & on will publish, on the 20th of this mouth, the harmond Cross," the harmond Cross," the binned Cross," by Wr. lam Barnet Phillips, This work, it will be remembe, "d, appeared recently in a serial form in the Week, v Herald. The universal appreciation of this truly classes and American story has occasioned a demand for its es. "I publication in a votume. "The Diamond Cross," wh. "s abounding in romantic interest, is strictly true to nather. Its tone is morally healthful and it is replete with inactuation about American life, manners and institutions. In fact it is semething new and superior in the literature of our country."

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Excitement as to the Alleged Bribery of Members.

Election of Roscoe Conkling as United States Senator.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

ALBANY, Jan. 15, 1867. The session of the Legislature developed nothing par-dicularly novel or interesting this morning. Several fills were called up out of their regular order and passed

on. Roscoe Conkling was, as a matter of course

and the latter a republican. The majority of the Committee on Contested Seats reported in favor of Baker and the minority for Gregory. The reports led to a long discussion, which was participated in by Messre, Chamberlain, Travis, Milispaugh, W. S. Clarke, Smith Weed and D. P. Wood. The remarks of Messre, Weed and Milispaugh exhausted the subject pretty thoroughly and seemed to prove the sitting member, Gregory, entitled to the seat.

Mr. C. M. Crandell has introduced a bill providing for the appointment of one Deputy Police Justice in each district of the city of New York. 'The duties of these assessment magistrates are to be mostly clerical, and they are to have a salary not to exceed \$2,000 each. The Police Commissioners are authorized to appoint them additional clerks.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate. ALBANY, Jan. 15, 1867.

Mt. Andrews, (rep.) of Otsego, presented the polition of the Metropolitan Board of Health for an amendment to the Health law. They ask for power to compel those

At noon the Senate proceeded to elect a United States Senator in place of Ira Harris, whose term of other will

Senator in piace of 1ris harris, whose term of outce win exp ro on the fourth of March.

Twenty-four Senators, republicans, named Roscoe Conkling, two democrats named Henry C. Morphy, and one, H. C. Morphy, named George F. Comstock Roscoe Conkling was declared duly elected on the part of the Senate. Adjourned.

ALBANY, Jan. 15, 1867. for the press, also the following additional members

The hour of twelve o'clock having arrived, the Speaker announced the special order—the election of United States Senator replace of Hon. Ira Harris, whose term of office expires on the 4th of March next. The Leux called the roll of members, with the follow-

CONTESTED ELECTION.

The Puteern county contested scat case was taken up. Discussion ensued up to the hour of adjournment, when it was made the special order for to-morrow morning. Adjourned.

The State Military Association

The State Military Association.

ARRAY, Jau. 16, 1867.

The annual meeting of the State Military Association commenced here to-day, the President, Colonel Frederick A. Conkling, of New York, in the chair. He concommenced here to-day, the President, Colonel Prederick A. Conkling, of New York, in the chair. He congratulated the Association upon the improved condition of the National Guard, ured upon his associates the necessity of saways enforcing promptly and courteously the discipline of the service, and argued the utility of cetablishing regimental reading rooms and libraries. He deprecated the formation of too many battalions, because they never could be made complete, and closed by complimenting the Governor and his staff for the encouragement and aid they had always given the National Guard, were elected honorary members.

Captain BENSHT moved that the Legislature be potitioned to pass a law exempting members of the National Guard from jury duty.

Colonel Prompans moved that application be made to the Legislature for a law repealing the act imposing a fine of \$1\$ upon the numiformed initia, and that in lieu thereof the Legislature be asked to make an annual appropriation antificient to meet all the wants of the uniformed National Guard; also to recommend a reduction of the term of service, which was appropriately referred.

The meeting took a recess at three o'clock.

The annual address before the State Military Association will not be delivered until fo-morrow avening, when the Governor and members of the Legislature are expected to attend.

At the session this evening a resolution offered by Major Lawis relative to the accounts of the late treasurer of the association, Colonel H. S. Fairchild, was called up, and after debate was laid on the table.

The committee to which was referred the sundry amendments proposed to the military code, reported adversely to each amendment. Captale Printary and to the military code, reported adversely to each amendment.

Captale Printary and the strike out so much of the report as referred to duration of service, Also lost.

So much of the report was then adopted, and the Convention adjoured.

WRECK OF THE BARK EVENTIDE ON THE FLORIDA COAST. SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan 15, 1867.

Gricipa — About bair past six o'clock last evening a manuamed Michael O'Donnell, aged twenty-one years, residing No. 87 Madison street, committed suicide by abouting himself in the breast in the store of Cornelius O'Donnell, No. 25 Catharine street. He died almost instantly. No cause could be accertained for committing the set. The Corner will hold an inquest to-day.

SOUTH AMERICA.

OUR RIO JANEIRO CORRESPONDENCE. RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 9, 1866.

my last I mentioned this gentleman as the new mander of the Brazilian army. He arrived at his quarters on the 18th ultimo, when he was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the whole army, thus showing that they considered the choice of the imperial government a good one.

After a thorough exemination of the military depot and hospitals at Corrientes, the Marquis manufested his surprise at finding everything so "civilian," and began a

One of the first acts of the Marquis de Cartas, on his been receiving arms, ammunition and many other arti-cles at that point. A large number of boxes were found on the banks of the river. They must have gone across

the allies constructed a battery there. It is now too-late.

PROBABLE APANDONMENT OF CERCIPIC.

It is the opinion of military engineers in the field that the allies will have to abandon Curuzi, because in holding it they can act only on the defensive and thus remeder a large number of men useless who might be employed to much better advantage in aggressive operations. Should the allies abandon Curuzi it will certainly be of advantage to them in the true military sense; but it will undoubtedly also produce a bad effect on the entire country, because, if they leave Guruzi without advancing on Curupalty—and that is not probable at present—they must full bade on Tuyuty, which will be equivalent to a retreat.

MORE STORIES OF PARAGUAYAN DESPRITARS.

Two sol disant Paraguayan deserters, who lately entered the lines of allies, reported that Lopeak army was treated with the greatest severity, suffering terribly from starvation and quast makeduess. These stories find few believers in these days; for starving sold; we cannot work as the Paraguayans are incessantly doing, placing batteries in position, digging, marching, and always on the alert to profit by the slightest chance afforded them by the enemy.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CREEF OF THE PERET.

scription, but had exempted all emgaged in the trans of food to the city of Goyaz or to Matto Grosso. From Matto Grosso news has been received that Brazillan bri ade had retrogeded to Nidac, and the strong force of Paraguayand were at the Aquidauma tast united states Gunsoar mannokin hubs now.

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